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A N  
A N S W E R  
T O T H E  
Character & Conduct  
*N<sup>o</sup>. 15.* O F  
R—W—, Esq;

W I T H  
An exact ACCOUNT of His  
POPULARITY.

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*So Rogues mistaking Scandal to be Fame,  
Deem that their Honour, others think their Shame.*  
Tom. Brown's Hylander.

---

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M D C C X V I I .





A N

## ANSWER, &amp;c.

S I R,



Believe that you have not only surpriz'd Mr. *W*—— in writing his Conduct, but every Man else that has read it ; I am very well satisfy'd, that you have done it without advising with that Gentleman ; and as I own it was reasonable, that something should be said of him at this Time, I do think that you had a great deal to say, and that you have done it in the plainest Manner imaginable ; though you have not treated his Superiours as you promised, yet you have kept your Word, both with them, and him, by using both with the utmost Freedom.

A 2

I pers

I perceive you were (at your first setting out) under some Uneasiness, whether you should appear a Knave or a Fool ; there are some Parts of your Book which would give great reason to suspect your Integrity, and as many that brings your Understanding into Question ; upon the whole, I look upon you to have such a Mixture of both, that your Cunning will preserve you, and your Folly, your Acquaintance from you : But as your Character is not what I am at all concern'd about, I shall leave that, and endeavour to shew you, my Opinion of that *Gentleman*, whose Character and Conduct you have been handling ; and also to convince you, how much you are obliged to the late Change, that you are not faus'd (as Brother *Sallow* used to express himself) for presuming to asperse a *Norfolk Gentleman*, by relating old Stories that are now almost forgot, and this, under pretence, of doing the Gentleman Honour. I know not how it comes to pass, that you should pretend, to give an Account of this doughty Squire's Character and Conduct, had you consider'd his Alliances ! the many great Employments he and his Family held ! before they took it in their Heads to resign ! and how Great this Gentleman's Generation are to be hereafter ! even whether the *King* will or not : Or if you had only confin'd this Nonsuch's Merit, you would have had no need to ask, How he came by his Friends or Places ? I do not see how it can concern any Body, whether his Friends got him his Places, or whether his Places procured him his Friends ? If it can be a Question, whether Mr. *W*—— made the Late Queen, or our present Gracious King, any Friends ? Or whether the Places he has enjoy'd made him Friends ? Whether the

Multi-



Multitude follow the *Man* that had all the Places of Trust and Profit at his Disposal? Whether they follow a Man for his Grimace? Or whether Malice and Assurance, or having it in a Man's Power to oblige every Body, makes him be the better Hoard, I shall leave my Readers to judge: But suppose Mr. *W*——— had a great many Personal Friends, or suppose Men were to be gained by Fawning and Wheedling, would you be so base as to suppose that Mr. *W*——— would ever ask them to oblige him with a Vote, in opposition to the Interest of their King and Country: I hope you will not say, That Gentlemen of Great and Independent Fortunes, will run into dirty Work for any Man's telling them, that he design'd them This or That great Employment: No Gentleman of Honour and Honesty will, for a Wink, or Sneer, or a Nodd, leave his Place, *and drop away*, when the Interest of his Country is at Stake; and as for those Gentlemen who have the Honour of serving their *King and Country* in great Employments, you will not suppose that those Men will oppose either? Or that those who have not only been brought up, but still subsist and keep great Equipages by the *Favours* they enjoy? Sure you cannot suppose that they will oblige any *Private Gentleman* with a Vote, in opposition to their King and Country's Interest? Men that are in the Service of their King will never think that they ought, out of Friendship, to Compliment a disaffected *Fellow-Servant* with their Understanding, or associate with any Man against an Administration, because they have once been intimate with *him*, or in his *Family*; or if it be possible, that Men should do these Things, they cannot follow a better Example than the present *Malignants*, who  
were

were so Modest as to resign before they ran rampant ; they would not eat the Bread, and wear the Livery and at the same Time, fly in the Face of the *Man* that gave it , *they put themselves at Liberty to speak*, and I believe they will have long Liberty to *wish* themselves in their several Employments again ; for they now plainly see, to their Sorrow, that the *King's* Command was their greatest Merit, and that there will be always found People both capable and willing to serve the Publick, and tho' they may not be quite so Cunning as their Predecessors, they will do their Business openly and above-Board, and thereby convince their Fellow-Subjects, that these Arch-Wags are no more necessary in Business than a *Punster*, or a *Picket-Player* ; and that Publick Contracts may be made before Five Hundred Men, with less Mystery and Iniquity, and more to the Publick Satisfaction, than in that manner, where what *has been* might be again repeated, and that almost without a possibility of being discovered ; and if I am not extremely mistaken in a certain *Country Gentleman*, his being disappointed of making two or three Publick Contracts, is in reality a much greater Concern to him, than any he ever was in for either King or Country.

But to return to the Gentleman's Conduct, you say, " That in examining, or rather giving an Account of this Gentleman's Conduct, we must necessarily take Notice of some particulars in the Treatment he has met with from both Sides, *viz.* How the *High-Church* have used him, and how the *Low-Church* have used him ; and in this it will also follow, to observe how he has used them too ? " You tell us, the *High-Church* drove him to the Head of their Party, and made him

him exceeding *Popular*, by sending him to the *Tower*, and expelling him the House of Commons; which were the utmost Punishments that House of it self could inflict, upon the greatest *Miscr-ant* that ever was amongst them; indeed Mr. *W*—— is very much obliged to the *High-Church* for both those Instances of their Friendship; and so he is to you also for relating them.

I believe my Readers will agree with me, that either the Cart, or the Pillory, would make even such an impudent obscure Fellow as you are, very *Popular*; and, indeed, I do not care how soon you are drove to the Head of your Party also, by either of these two Ways: Since you are of Opinion, that a lawful and just Punishment, for a most notorious Crime, can make any Man *Popular*; but I am sorry, that you are not the only Man that has those Notions of *Popularity*; for since *Sacheverel's* Tryal, there is not a Petty *R——e* (tho' he has been never so much oblig'd, tho' *Favours* have been heap'd upon him never so undeservedly, even tho' he must have inevitably been in a Goal, without certain Privileges or unparallel'd *Favours*) but what thinks himself at Liberty (if he is deny'd any thing) to call himself a *Country Gentleman*, to asperse and distress the King and his Administration, as much as any of those would, or could do, who are now at *Avignon*.

You may think that you do Mr. *W*—— a great deal of Credit, by saying, That upon a short View of his Case, the *High-Church* wish'd, that a Man of his *Modesty*, *Probity* and *Integrity* was once well secured to them and their Cause. Indeed, I do not believe, that they wanted a Man of his *Qualifications*, or that they would have been

been at all obliged to you for him ; either to second their Motions, or to do any other of their dirty Work for them, after they had agreed with the Report of their Commissioners of Accounts, tho' he was Guilty of a Breach of Trust in the Execution of his Office, as likewise of notorious Bribery, and Corruption, I do believe, that after they had, by those Resolutions and the Punishments that attended them, made that Gentleman *Popular* (as you call it) that there are some Men, even amongst the *High-Church*, that could not be very fond of him ; and yet you may remember, that they were not extremely Nice in the People they took into their Service. You may use the *High-Church* as you please, and so may Mr. *W*——, but I shall never forget how like a R——o——e they used him, and how he has return'd it since, to some of them, however friendly they may now be with one another.

I must put you in Mind of another Piece of Friendship you have done Mr. *W*——, and that is, lest the Journals of the House of Commons should be lost, and the old Story forgot, out of pure Friendship you have taken it into your Head, to publish that Part of the Report from the Commissioners of Accounts which relates to Mr. *W*——. This puts the Matter in so strong a Light, that every impartial Reader will soon see, whether the *High-Church*, as you call them, were in the Right or no. This Report, after setting forth Mr. *W*——'s Power of making a Contract for Forage for the Queen's Troops, then in *North-Britain*, by all that I can find in the Reading of it, there is nothing so visible, as that Mr. *W*—— plainly perceived, there would be a very great Benefit from this Contract,



tract, and for that reason reserv'd a share in it for a *Freind* of his, which I cannot call extraordinary good Husbandry, or say that at the making this Contract, he preferr'd the Interest of his Country before that of his *Friend*; and for those who believe as I do of publick Business, one might have thought that a publick *Contractor* might have known something of his Contract, and of his Parteners once in a Twelve Months time? But it is plain that this worthy Partner did not, but that when the Accounts came to be made up, there was a Dividend of Five Hundred Guineas made as a fifth part of the Profit, which was paid by a Note, which Note was not only made payable to Mr. W—— himself, but was given into Mr. W——'s own Hand, and when it was received by his *Agent*, the Note was given up with a Receipt indorsed on the back of it, sign'd by the Master and not the *Man*. Upon making the second Contract, there was another Note given, this was, it seems, but for Five Hundred Pounds; this being given also into Mr. W——'s own Hands, and that at the making the Contract, look'd much more like a Bribe than the former, (if there can be any Body that doubts or will dispute the former's being so) but this being receiv'd also by the same Hand, (the Man's) though he was then, has been since, and now is, Mr. W——'s *Agent*. or necessary *Man*. We are told that he was a poor *Relation*, and Mr. W—— being a *Generous Soul*, gave him this: I do not say but that Mr. W——, considering his Estate, and the Condition it then was in, might have given a Thousand Pound to a *Faithful Servant*, though he could hardly from his manner of Living at that time, very well afford

it; but be that as it may, I heartily wish it had been given in any other way but this. For I am very certain, that all Savings or Advantage from publick Contracts, ought in Justice to remain for the benefit of the Publick, and should (not by any Means or Consideration whatever) be given to any great Man's *Faithful Servant* or *Relation*, however servicable he may be to his Master, the Publick is never to reward private Services done for any particular People or Families; and I could heartily wish, that since Mr. *W*—— went through so much *Popularity* out of Friendship to his *Servants*, and since his Character seem'd by some to be call'd in Question about that Affair, that he had immediately discharged that *Servant* as an instance of his Innocence, and that this *Trusty Agent* had never more had the negotiating any thing, either for himself, or his *loving Master*; where he might have it in his Power to *Touch* Publick Money: I know there are a great many pert Advocates, who will say, and do say, What is it to any Body who Mr. *W*—— employs? Is he not at Liberty to do what he pleases, if his Relation has been *True* to him, *Sure* he may employ him, and Trust him with what he thinks proper?

I have heard People so Foolish as to say, What signifies two Notes of Five hundred Guineas, or Five hundred Pounds; sure the Persons that gave them knew what they were doing; they might have given their own Money to whom they please, and why not to Mr. *W*——'s *Servant* as well as to another? They gave their Notes in consideration of a very good Contract, and why might not this honest *Man* receive the Money? Indeed it is a pitty, but, that a Gentleman should discard

card an old *Faithful Servant*, who has acted nothing contrary to his Master's Will, nor without his Knowledge, and taken a new Face to do his Business for him; I say, that there are some People who pretend to take this kind Language, as they suppose, in Vindication of a Man's Honour after such a Crime, and such *Popular* Punishment.

For my part, indeed, I am not of Opinion, that there are many People who come into Publick Business only with a design to serve the Publick; People may seem to be (and may really be) very zealous *Patriots*, very loyal Subjects, and very ready to serve either King or Country, and yet not serve either *Gratis*.

I do not believe that there is any Man that pretends Virtue, Honesty, or the Love of his Country, *and has either*, that if he has not a great Benefit from making publick Contracts, unless he has an absolute Direction of them, and the liberty of making use of no other, but his own *Creatures* and *Relations* in bringing them about; I would not willingly believe, that there is such a Man as can serve his Country in those things, and will not, unless he has both King and Country absolutely at his own Disposal, and at the Disposal of those about him; for my part, I shall always be jealous of *such a Man*, that he either has done Things which he cannot justify, when out of Power, or that he wants Power, even such a Power as shall or might protect him only, and his Substitutes, in disposing of the Publick, as he and they please, or as it may be most for his or their Advantage.

I own that I have a great Pleasure in knowing how my own Affairs stand, and cannot at any time think well of a Man, who would have

me in his Power, only to shew me his Ingenuity, if there be any thing that can inform me, or serve me, I hate to know it as a Secret, least I should be let into one.

But come, who knows, says a certain Advocate, you shall see that as soon as Things are brought to Perfection, you and every Body will be satisfy'd. There will be such *Temptations* that you will not be able to resist them ; this is another thing above my poor apprehension, what any Man can mean by saying, Give me your Money, and I will give you a better Thing : How much better pleased must every Man be, when he sees what is doing for him. When every thing relating to his Fortune is transacting so publicly, that there can be no Secret hereafter that may hurt him ; and if he does not like it at present, he is at liberty whether he comes in to it or not.

Therefore as a publick open way of doing publick Business, gives a general satisfaction, so Men that have great Talents, ought to exert them, and forget all private Piques for the sake of the Publick, and give their utmost assistance to dispatch all National Affairs, altho' they may not have any private Interest in bringing it to Perfection.

Whenever there happens to be upon the Anvil, any thing relating to the Interest of the Nation, a *Patriot* will always have his Country's Good so much at Heart, that he will, whether in Place or out of Place, (however he may stand at Court, or with the Ministry) do all that he can contribute towards the Publick Service, without concerning himself with those that spirit up, and foment Factions and Things that are false,  
only



only to clog and retard publick Business, whereby they may shew their Peevishness; and that they are very much out of Humour for having refused to eat their Bread and Butter.

If there should be any dark Design formed against the Constitution, if either the Liberties and Properties of the Subjects are likely to be broke in upon, a *Patriot*, as I said, will always be the same, he will be always as watchful, and always honest in discovering all he knows that may serve his King and Country, two or three great Employments held either publicly or privately, Grants of Reversions, though they be for many Thousands a Year, will not stop his Mouth, he will not be brought to any Consideration, or if he should, notwithstanding all his Noise for his Country, he is but a sham *Patriot*; and if he is only honest while he is gorg'd with profitable Employments, there is no Undertaking that he will not readily come into for a valuable Consideration, nor can there be any Man so fit to be employ'd in any Iniquity as a sham *Patriot*.

But to return to Mr. *W*——'s Character, the Report having put the Affair of the Money into such a Light, both as to who receiv'd the Notes and who indors'd them, and the time of giving the second Note, I will not take upon me to say, That it actually was a Bribe, or that Mr. *W*—— had it of his *Man*, or that he had Credit for it on any thing else, but I will submit that to the Reader to judge of it as he pleases; I shall only beg leave to quote the Resolutions of that House of Commons upon that Report, which I hope I may do without Offence, since you have publish'd them as an Instance of *High-Church* Favour done to Mr. *W*—— by way of *Popularity*,  
and

and seems to lay a Value upon upon them, as though they might be serviceable to you in justifying the Gentleman's Conduct and Character. The Resolutions are as follows :

“ *Resolv'd*, That *R* ——— *W* ——— Esq; Member of this House, in receiving the Sum of Five Hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for Five hundred Pounds more, on account of two Contracts for Foraging of her Majesty's Troops quartered in *North-Britain*, made by him when Secretary of War, pursuant to a Power granted to him by the late Lord Treasurer, is Guilty of a high Breach of Trust, and a notorious Bribery and Corruption.

“ *Resolv'd*, That *R* ——— *W* ——— Esq; be for the said Offence, committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, during the Pleasure of this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.”

I believe that there are but very few (if any) that can understand those two Resolutions, to be a good account of any general Conduct, or that there is a Man living so harden'd and abandon'd, as to wish himself made *Popular* in this manner, by either *Whig* or *Tory*. And yet it may happen, that there may be one Man living, that may be thus censur'd by both *Whig* and *Tory* for the same *Iniquity*, and, for ought I know, transacted much in the same manner; if such a thing should happen, it is not unlikely but that you may think it an addition to any Man's Character and *Popularity*, to be so used; I am not sorry that I differ from you in this, since there is no Crime a Man can be guilty of, that I more abhor than that of  
Bribery

Bribery and Corruption, whatever Qualifications a Man may have, whether it be in Speaking or Writing well: If once he gives himself up to *Touching* (as they call it) I give him over as Incurable, for if he is detected and rebuked, he will be apt to think, that his Punishment will make him *Popular*, and if he ever comes into Play again, he will be more Voracious than ever, and if not more Cunning, his having been once in a Goal will make him so *Considerable*, that whatever Roguery you Charge him with, he will only Swear at you and in an *Impudent* manner dare any one to tell what they know of him. But his *Impudence* will not be all, for he that has once forfeited his Character, is not unlike a Woman that hath lost her Modesty; that Man who has once committed a breach of Trust, either, towards his King or Country, I do believe that there is a Consideration that would tempt him to Sell either, or both, as well as their Favour, at a Time when they have more Friends unprovided for, than can support themselves; but I cannot say so much against this damnable Sin as you have done, in that most excellent Speech which you have favoured your Readers with; be it whose it will, either from a *Whig* or *Tory*, I cannot but admire it as coming from an honest *English* Soul. And, however, you may think it for the *Praise* of Mr. W——, I am sure the Author of it is a warm Enemy unto Bribery and Corruption. You may make him, though a *Tory*, love the Man, but I am sure he will always hate those Crimes.

I have therefore, for the Satisfaction of my Reader, taken the same liberty as you have done,  
but

but with great Deference and Respect to the Gentleman who spoke it: The Speech is as follows:

S I R,

“ I See how late it is, and therefore will  
 “ I take up but little of your time in support-  
 “ ing the Motion which is made you; which I  
 “ think, in Justice to our selves, and that Trust  
 “ the Country has reposed in us, is yet necessary  
 “ to make the Proceedings of this Day com-  
 “ plect, and give that satisfaction to the Na-  
 “ tion which I am satisfy’d is, expected from us  
 “ in this Affair.

“ Sir, We have been to Day, and are yet sitting in  
 “ Judgment, upon no less a Crime than notorious  
 “ Corruption in the executing Offices of Trust;  
 “ which certainly is a Practice, not only the most  
 “ Vile and Detestable in it self, but is the most  
 “ Pernicious, and (except Treason) the most di-  
 “ structive to every Constitution and Government.  
 “ wherever it prevails; and as the Crime it self  
 “ is of the worst sort that can be in any Govern-  
 “ ment, so I cannot help observing to you, that in  
 “ the *Instance* you have to Day before you, there  
 “ are some Circumstances which makes this the  
 “ worst of any that are yet upon your Journals,  
 “ in every other Instance that I can find there;  
 “ ’tis plain, ’twas the Profit that tempted and  
 “ prevailed upon the Party to commit the Crime.  
 “ But this Gentleman, if we would believe his  
 “ own and his Evidences Confession, has done it  
 “ only to gratify the Prodigality of his Humour,  
 “ by giving an extraordinary Bounty to a *Crea-*  
 “ *ture* of his own; or if we take it another way,  
 “ (which



“ (which I own is my belief) that the Profit was  
 “ to himself; ’tis still the most extraordinary  
 “ Case that appear’d there, for in all other In-  
 “ stances of Fraud, what the Nation lost, the  
 “ Party got; but in his, for every hundred Pound  
 “ of publick Money, which he was to get for  
 “ making this Contract, it has cost the Nation,  
 “ as it stands computed upon your Report, very  
 “ near a Thousand; so that I leave the *Fact*, which  
 “ being of the worst sort (except Treason) that  
 “ can be, and this *Instance* which being the  
 “ worst of that sort (except that which lies up-  
 “ on your Table) that has yet ever appear’d be-  
 “ fore this House.

“ Sir, I am sorry to observe, (both from this  
 “ *Instance* that has been proved before you to  
 “ Day, and from others that lie on the Table,  
 “ besides what future Discoveries we may rea-  
 “ sonably expect from the Industry and Integri-  
 “ ty, the Constancy and Courage of those Gen-  
 “ tlemen you have so happily chose to be the  
 “ Commissioners of Accompts) this Canker has  
 “ not only taken Root amongst some, but I be-  
 “ lieve we shall find it hath spread it self al-  
 “ most through every part of the late Admi-  
 “ nistration. Therefore, Sir, I hope our Judge-  
 “ ment in this Case will be such, as all good  
 “ Judgment ought to be, which in the *Punishing*  
 “ the Offender, whether it be more or less, is not  
 “ so much to be regarded, as that it may be such,  
 “ as may sufficiently deter others from daring  
 “ to commit the like Practices hereafter. Sir,  
 “ You have already sent the *Person* that you  
 “ have found Guilty of this fatal Crime to the  
 “ Tower; and some Gentlemen say, (though I  
 “ can hardly believe them) they think it Punish-

" ment sufficient; I am so far from thinking  
 " that a Punishment adequate to the Crime, that  
 " I am afraid that all that is in the Power of  
 " this House to do, will not be sufficient to root  
 " out this inveterate and radicated Mischief from  
 " amongst us, and as I said before, 'tis the re-  
 " medying the Evil, and not the Punishment of  
 " the *Man*, ought to be regarded. For,  
 " Sir, 'Tis very plain from the many Instances  
 " which you have upon your Journals, that abun-  
 " dantly less Crimes of this sort than this is,  
 " have been punished, both by *Imprisonment*, and  
 " what you are now moved for, *Expulsion*; and  
 " yet the united force of the Punishments (which  
 " I think, that the most this House can do) have  
 " been so far from being able to Remedy this Evil,  
 " that it has increased upon us. As to what you  
 " have already done, I own, Sir, I think Con-  
 " finement of any sort very greivous to a Gene-  
 " rous *Mind*; but, Sir, there are *confident* Tem-  
 " pers in the World, that instead of standing  
 " corrected, can *Glory* in their Punishments, be  
 " they of what sort they will: We all know an  
 " Instance, where an Hymn has been made even  
 " to the Pillory it self, by a Wretch that was just  
 " come out of it; I hope your *Member* is not so  
 " low as that Fellow, but. give me leave to say,  
 " I expect to see such a Parrade made, and such a  
 " Countenance shewed him in this Prison, by some  
 " sort of Persons, who would be glad, for their  
 " own sakes, to screen the foulness of the Crime,  
 " as well as the Persons convicted of it. That,  
 " I am afraid, that part of your Judgment will  
 " not sit so heavy upon him as it ought to do.  
 " Your worthy Member Sir *P. K.* says, He as  
 " much deserves to be *Hang'd* as those two Punish-  
 " ments.

“ ments. I do not differ from that worthy Gentleman, for I think a Man that is in Posts of near Five Thousand Pounds a Year, and cannot be content with that, but must commit such Practices as these are, deserves *little less*. But I am sensible how late it is, &c.”

I shall not be so vain as to think any Thing I can say upon this Subject, will be of any Signification, nor do I believe there is any necessity to say any Thing now against Bribery and Corruption, or Breach of Trust; there is no doubt but that those Wise, Honest and Unexceptionable *English* Gentlemen his Majesty has made choice of into his Administration, will do every thing they can to strengthen the King's Friends; I am persuaded, that they will not, out of *Resentment*, *Malice*, or any other Consideration, make his Majesty any Enemies. The King's Favours we may now expect, will be no longer confin'd to one *Province*, and there, for most part, to one *Family*, but they will be dispersed as general (as the Sun shines) throughout the whole Kingdom, amongst his Majesty's Loyal Protestant Subjects.

Those that enjoy his Majesty's Favours at present, if they Conduct themselves as they ought to do, shall no more be sent to, or obliged scandalously to Truckle, and (what they call) *Come down* to this, or that *Man*, for his being acquainted with, or related to a certain Family; he that has most Merit and deserved best from his King and Country will be duely preferr'd, without asking him where he was born, or who he is related to? If he has Merit and Loyalty, he need now no Money to advance him, since Robinocracy is banished; we shall have no Pensions asked for disaffected Relations; no Thousands a Year given

to any disaffected Man, because he is Unkle to a Man in Power; nor shall an honest Man be turn'd out of Place, for an Unkle to be quartered on his Successor. I will not mention any thing of Reversions granted to Children, because they may grow up to be honest Men and deserve them. I do not only hope, but I do expect to see, a great reform in publick Business, and that it will be carried on without Mystery or Iniquity, that the Tyranny of the Robinocracy being now demolished, every *Englishman* may be at liberty to say, that Two and Two makes Four, that Three Shillings in the Pound is less than Five, and that Four *per Cent.* Interest is not so much as Six, and that no Man shall be said to be Disloyal, if he does not understand a certain new way of Computation, or be oblig'd to accept of a *confident* Man's *Temptations*, at the Expence of Three Years Purchase of his Estate, or to change a Certainty for a Whimsical Scheme, by whatever Name it may be call'd; if a Man of desperate Fortune Three Years ago, should, from his *Forwardness*, pretend a Right of disposing other Men's Fortunes, he may be very well answer'd, That if the Privilege of P——t, and his Royal Master's Favour, had not been, he had long since been in a Goal; every Body knew his Circumstances at the King's happy Accession, and may easily know, he could not have Ninety Thousand Pounds to offer for a Purchase, unless Publick Money had been lent out at treble the National Interest, Royal Favours publicly Sold, or certain exorbitant Accounts past, which has left a pretended *Patriot* at liberty, and a madding with Oak Leaves in his Hat on a Mob Night and a Privy Seal in his Pocket; and though a certain Country Gentleman seems to

profess



profess great Enmity towards Stock-jobbers in his Harangues, yet I believe that there are very few Men in *England* that have traded more with them than he has done: But with what Money, I leave my Reader to determine, after what I have said of his Circumstances? Page 43. you come to Mr. *W*——'s being appointed first C——r of the T——y, C——r, of the E——r, and Under-T——r; you say those great Employments did not divest him of his Parliamantary Post of Chairman of the C——e of S——cy: I have been very well inform'd, that it did not entirely divest him of Pay-Master General's Place neither, but that he got out of that Employment the first Year of his being in the T——y above 9000*l.* without his Royal Master's Consent or Knowledge; and if this be True, this Monopoly of Royal Favours, obliging the King's best and heartiest Friends to act as *his* Substitutes, was not only a great Instance of his love of Money, but also one of the greatest Instances of *Arrogance* and *Confidence* that I have ever yet heard of.

I know not what Injury his Diligence and Application in those Employments might have done him with the King's Enemies, nor did I ever know that either his Diligence, or Application, made the King as many Friends as he might have done; and it is possible when that of his Extraordinary Merit comes to be duly considered, that every Body will find him to be one of those who loves to serve the King himself, yet hates that any Man else should Merit from him, except it be his Relations. You say, the World is all at a loss to shew the Reason, why Mr. *W*—— has been so treated by his late Friends? I know  
of

of no Body that are his Friends, that are not related to him ; who do you think will Compliment him with their Reasons, and be obliged to think every thing Gospel that he says ?

Though some People have been pleased to Compliment him so far as to throw *themselves* out of Employments ; I am apt to believe, that there are some, even of them, that will be very far from oppressing the King's Servants, because Mr. *W*—— is not one of them, or that they will venture to say, as others have done, That the King's Service was become a Burthen, too great for a Man of Honour to bear. However, this may be designed as a Charge upon such his Fellow-Servants, as are left in his Royal Master's Service, whatever Uneasiness it may have given to honest Men, that he has endeavoured to lay this heavy Charge upon Men of unblemish'd Characters, as I doubt not but they will appear, as they have always hitherto done, both Honest and Uncorrupted ; so I doubt not but there will come a Day, that this Charge will not only turn upon the Authors of it, but that it will also be attended with such Punishments as are adequate to the Ingratitude and Presumption of the Man that has dared to say, That there was any Thing in the King's Service, either Unjust or Dishonourable, for any Man whatever to Transact.

What may not the disaffected say of the Danger of our Constitution, both in Church and State, nay of the King himself, when they hear that there have been such Things, not only proposed, but also resolv'd upon, that Mr. *W*—— could not in Honour come into, That he rather chose to quit so many Thousands a Year in the King's Service, than continue in it at the loss of his

*Reputation.*

*Reputation.* I have often heard People laugh when *he* has talk'd of Reputation, but there is something in this way of accusing, not only the Administration, but even the King himself, that it startles many honest and well meaning Men, and distracts them to find out what this can be, that Mr. *W*—— has refused to come into at so great an Expence ; some are in Pain for the Church, some for the Succession, others are afraid least every Body's Misfortunes should be writ in their Foreheads, and the Disaffected are afraid of nothing so much, as that the Publick Debts will be repaid, and the Nation restor'd to Peace and Plenty, and the *Pretender* and the King of *Sweden*, and all their Adherents will be intirely defeated.

Since you are pleas'd to commend Mr. *W*——'s Oeconomy in the *T*——y, his great Skill in preventing the Publick Credit from Sinking, and that the Publick Debts were not encreased, but in a fair way to be lessen'd, *at least it would have been so, had he been suffer'd to continue in the Managements*, and his nice Notions and Judgment in improving Things relating to Foreign Treaties,

I shall tell you what I have heard of him, and in the first Place as to the Publick Credit ; The Citizens will say, that he oppos'd a Motion that was made, for a Resolution of Parliament to support Publick Credit ; but perhaps you'll say, He only did it in Opposition to a particular Person, that refused to Draw with him ; but be that as it will, every Body finds Publick Credit so much the better since his being turn'd out, that every Thing has risen near 20 *per Cent.* more than it was during his Management, from whence you  
may

may Judge, that the People who have all along supported the Government, and who must again do it, in Case of Necessity, have a much better Opinion of their Fortunes being in the Hands of the present Administration, than of their being in his, and that they will hardly ever care to trust a Man with their Estates, that shall take upon him to say, That Publick Credit is no more than what you are pleased to make it ; shew me any Private Man that will say so much of his own Credit, and I dare say he never will find any.

As for Mr. *W*——'s Scheme, you seem to tell us, it was Mr *Pat*——'s, and that he did it by Mr. *W*——'s Approbation and Encouragement: I was in great hopes, that the infallible Mr *W*—— had himself been the sole Projector of it : Sure this *Nonfuch* in Politicks, and Publick Business, would not condescend to Advise with such People as Projectors. I thought that he had, like my Lord *Ox*——, known every Thing ; but since you will not now allow Mr *W*—— the Credit of a Child of *many Fathers*, (for so I think his Friends used to call this Project) I am apt to believe, that you are satisfy'd, that this great Scheme would not do, and that there is a much better since produced ; for which Reason it is no longer to be Mr *W*——'s, but some bodies else, and that Person, I believe, will as hardly be found that will own it, as a certain Living Person that is to prove Doctor *Snape*'s Scandal against the Bp. of *B*——. I do not at all doubt, but that you and your Friends are mightily surprized, to see that this great Work is brought about, without Mr *W*—— or his Family, and that there is also still greater Things near being finished, whereby the Publick Peace and Credit of the Nation will be both restor'd



stor'd and establish'd, and the King and Kingdoms Enemies utterly defeated.

All these Things, by the King's great Credit Abroad, and the Industry and Application of his Ministers at Home, will be perfected, not only without Mr *W*—— and his Family's Assistance, but without their Knowledge, and even when they are all out of Place, and out of Favour. What a Mortification will this be to the *N*——*k* Family, to see their King and Country thus serv'd without them, even at a Time when they are in Disgrace, and at a Time when they have neither Trust nor Profit, and consequently cannot have the *Confidence* of *fathering* so great a Work?

And since I have mentioned the Province of *N*——*k*, I cannot but acquaint you, how some of the King's best Friends have been used there: Such an Instance of Audaciousness, and over-bearing Robinnocracy, as I believe all the King's Friends will Blame; who are the Authors of it I will leave the Reader to judge. You must know, there lives in this Province a Baronet of an antient Family, well Allied, of a very plentiful Fortune, a Man of extraordinary Sense and good Breeding, and as well vers'd in our Laws and Constitution as most Persons. This Gentleman has a great many Personal Friends in his Retirement, and when he was in Publick Business in the late Queen's Reign, he was not only an Honour to the Court, but for his nice Oeconomy and good Understanding, was allowed by every body that knew him, to be most worthily employ'd. This Gentleman's great Zeal for the Protestant Succession, and his Father's before him, is not only very well known by those who had the Honour of being in Parliament with them, but it was also

known at *Hanover*, where it was so well approv'd of, that it produced several Letters of Thanks from the Princess *Sophia*.

This Gentleman having had the Honour of being a Staff Officer and Privy Councillor in the last Reign, and so great an Advocate for the Protestant Succession, one wou'd have thought he could not have been ill used in this Reign ; but yet we see it otherwise : He has been opposed in the Election for his County, for which he used to serve, and an insignificant Creature is set up in his Room ; and he has the Mortification to see some of the King's Servants, and some who call themselves the King's Friends, set up a *Tory* in Opposition to him, and after that to see his Adversary, tho' a profess'd *Tory*, sit at the Head of a Board with a Thousand Pounds a Year Sallary, for what he knows no more of than one of his Coach-horses ; and least that Loyal Gentleman should be able to attempt coming into Parliament for the Service of his King and Country, and that Cause which he always espoused, he is slighted and calumniated ; but has been since by Accident, or on Purpose, left out of the Commission of the Peace and Lieutenancy, in a County where he has near 4000*l. per Annum*. Had this Gentleman been a *Tory*, having taken the Oaths and conformed to the Government, every body will agree, that he has been most barbarously used, and all this for no Fault, either against the King or his Country ; and I believe there is not any other Reason to be given for it, but his being in the Neighbourhood of an arbitrary *Jack* in Office, or that bold Family that will stick at nothing for their own Interest, as appears by their having used this Gentleman thus : *Cum multis aliis, &c.*

I will

I will not take upon me to say what the Consequence of this will be, any further than whatever Part a certain Great Man be of, whether *Whig* or *Tory*, (for I know not which to call him at present) when People find that he can play Fast and Loose, be of either Side or Party, as it may best Suit his Interest or Resentment; call himself the King's Friend in Place, and when out of Place, to Form new Alliances with an Uncle's Friends in the Defence of the Church, and, under Pretence of Honesty, Clog and Distract Publick Business. All he can say after such Behaviour will go for little, or for nothing more but to expose *himself*; for People of both Parties will soon see, that he has the *Confidence* to design them as the Cat's Foot, if they hearken to his Babbling; not to serve them and his Country, but upon their Shoulders to get into Place, by which means he may raise himself and his Family. While he has Power and Profit the Nation will thrive, tho' he runs it farther in Debt every Year; but if he be obliged to live upon his own Estate, (as every honest Man should do) you will soon hear him cry out, *the Church is in Danger*; the *Succession* is no longer Safe than he is employ'd: *Foreigners* disturb his Dreams, and sad Things are to happen, if he is not suffer'd to go on in his *Confident* arbitrary Way, as his Name-sake used to do before him.

I observe in several Places of your Book, that you would return to Mr *W*—— at the Head of the *T*——y, it being his Business to be there? I will not contradict you, but that it may be his Business, as being his Interest; but for the King, and the Nations Business, and Interest, I am thoroughly perswaded; that Place may be as well filled by another, and that there will be no man-

ner of Prejudice to the Publick Business, to lose a *Saint*, a *Punster*, and a *Piquet Player*; however Important they may think themselves to be, *they* are found out to be no Conjurers, notwithstanding their great Gravity: They *lock'd* their Character very well, but their great Actions are not yet recorded: Indeed, I have heard Gallantries of some of them; the shortest has been a Keeper of many Women for other Gentlemen's Diversion, and that much to the impairing his Fortune, which for ought I know may be a Reason with some, to believe that he who has been an ill Oeconomist in his own private Fortune, will manage well for the Publick. Another has travell'd much Abroad, and once having a very honourable Design upon a Foreign Lady, he offer'd her a Jewel of very great Value; which she disdaining to accept of, he gallantly threw it into the Sea. This Piece of Prodigality has finish'd this Gentleman for Publick Business, and People are ready to believe, that whoever can sit at *Whites* Chocolate House at Piquet Twelve Hours, can with the same Ease and Perspicuity, sit as long at a Desk in an Office. I have been told, that a Piquet Player in managing for to get the Cards, for want of Guarding his King, has lost both Cards and Game.

Now we are come to the Saint, a precious Stick of Wood. This Creature was once a Favourite with the deceased *Mecenas*, and was by him brought into Business, and confided in as much as if he had been honest; during which time he kept a Correspondence with his Benefactor's greatest Enemies, writ to them three times a Day, and that not only the Secrets of his Office, but whatever else he was trusted with; as also what he heard at his Patron's Table: So that in return for that Great

L—d's



L—d's Favour, this Wretch continued a Spy upon him as long as he lived; for which mean Office, the Person that was so mean to employ him, continued him in his Employment, where he acted as his Broker, until the Band was discharg'd, and then care was taken to carry the Saint into the Country, least he shou'd do by this Patron as he did by the former, and as he is capable of doing by any body, if it be for his Interest so to do, as it is most manifest, from the many little mean and mercenary Things which he transacted; Things which were beneath Mr W——'s *Man*. But to return to Mr W—— himself; we will leave his Allies, and look into his own Merit. I will agree with you, that he has a very good Capacity, and for ought I know, equal to any body's for Business; but whether he is so fit to Direct, as to act by Direction, I will not determine: And as I will not believe every thing you have said for him, neither will I believe all that I have heard said against him, except it has been duly prov'd, or I am convinc'd it may be prov'd. Since I do no more question his Abilities, let me intreat you and him only, to give the King leave to chuse who shall serve him, and especially since Mr W—— and his Allies have abandon'd the King, let him be serv'd by some body. Mr W——'s Circumstances are now very much improv'd from the King's Bounty: I hear he has not any other than Gentlemen to attend him, and those in very good Habits; no Man in a Livery comes nearer him, than if he were a Sovereign Prince: His Table is as Grand, and more Luxurious than his Royal Master's! His Buildings magnificent, so are his Equipages! And he has as great a Croud of Attendants as any Peer in *Britain*, and all this from the un-  
bounded

bounded Favours of his Royal Master : Whilst others, equally Zealous, and well affected, have chearfully paid their Taxes, and have always been ready, and active, to serve their King and Country, without repining or using either with Disrespect or Indecency for their being out of Employ, whatever he may have done : As for his being dropt out of the Administration, had he been turned out, it was not his Inheritance, therefore he ought not to Murmur, much less when we consider how easie he has made himself in his Fortune; when, as he says himself, he might have continued in his Employments, in Opposition to the whole Administration, if he had endeavour'd it. If therefore to gratify his Prodigality, he has thrown up so many Thousands a Year, would People have the King of *Great Britain* to creep to a Set of *N—— B——by's*? Would People have the King ask any Man's Pardon, that has had the *Impudence* to fly in his Face, and to form *Alliances* to distress his Administration? Must *King George* sue for Peace or Pardon to a Subject that has disobligh'd him and rather than lose any Man's Friendship, put his Crown into Commission? What is that Man, or what is any Man, that shall dare to bid the King Defiance? Or what *Insolence* may not in time be expected, when such unparalell'd *Confidence* shall find Advocates : Does the Succession, which is establish'd by Law, and which all the Men in *England* are sworn to maintain, depend upon any single Man, or Family's being in Place or out of Place? For my own Part, I have sworn to be True, and to Support *King George* during his Life : I took the Oath heartily, and I will keep it. Let what will happen unto Mr. *W——*, he is but my Fellow Subject, and if he

is disobligh'd, let him Travel as others have done who have lost their Places. If his Rapaciousness is not yet satisfy'd, I never expect that it will, nor do I ever desire that it should; and if his Distraction continues, and he cares not to go Abroad, let him relieve his Name-sake for two Years, and I dare engage, that the Nation will subsist without him for that Time, and for ever.

It is not at all owing to Mr *W*——, that I or any Man keeps his Oath. Whatever he may think of himself, if he were to go to *Avignon*, he would be used as other Malecontents have been. He had a great many Followers when he had the King's Commission, and it's plain that they still follow the Commission; and were Mr *W*—— at this Time as Low in the World, as he was at the Death of the late Queen, he would be just as *Popular* as he was then, and we should have *Bribery* and *Corruption* and the *Scotch Forage Contract* as often repeated as it was then.

Mr *W*—— has quitted the King's Service, and *others* have done so too, which, if it has been by his Advice or Instigation, or if he has fomented any other Undutifulness, I do not at all doubt, but that every honest Man in *England* will give him up, and be as well convinced of the King's great Goodness and Justice, now Mr *W*—— is out, as they were when he was in; and as to the Administration, they are both Wise and Honest, and they are, I believe, very well satisfied that they may, without Mr *W*——, serve both King and Country, and that with as much Reputation, as if he were in good Humour and amongst them, if not with more: They will continue their Service with Meekness and Humility towards their Sovereign, and Humanity to their Fellow Subjects.

Honesty

Honesty being one great Qualification in high Stations, those that are in have as much of that as Mr W—— and his Friends, or any other *Set of Men*; and I will believe as well of them as of any People, until I see the contrary prov'd; but if ever I see them Publickly convicted of Breach of Trust in the execution of an Office, or of *Notorious Bribery and Corruption*, if they should betray Alliances, or endeavour to subvert the Constitution, I shall think as ill of them, as I now do of the People at *Avignon*, and their Adherents in *England*, or those that follow their Example.

In the mean time you had best forbear calling Ministers a Faction, or take upon you to censure the King, because Mr W—— is out of Humour. You make those Comparisons with K—— C—— and K—— J——'s Ministers. Turn your Eyes to the N—— Troop, I believe you'll find them much such Flesh and Blood as those mercenary, corrupt and arbitrary Statesmen in those Reigns; but until you see some such Behaviour, believe me, that your Comparisons are very odious; there's a great deal of Difference between a Man that has been convicted, and one that has not. You may be fond of your Friend; but whatever impartial Man reads the Journals of the House of Commons, he will be perswaded, as I am, that a certain Country Gentleman has, once in his Life-time, been as *Corrupt* and as *Mercenary* as any, even of King *Charles's* Courtiers.

For my own Part, I have no manner of Notion, that the State is undone, when any particular Man, or Society of Men, are disoblig'd; my Allegiance is due to King *George*; whoever he is pleased to make Choice of for his Servants, my Duty shall be the same to the King whether this

R——



R — R — n or that, or both be in Disgrace, I shall believe both Church and State very safe, though *W* — or *H* — make them a Stalking Horse.

If I could believe what is written in Count *Gyllenborg's* Letters of Mr *W* —, or if I were to see him actually engag'd for the King of *Sweden*, as far as the late *D* — of *Or* — d and *E* — of *Mar* were for the Pretender; I am satisfy'd that there are honest Men enough in *England* that will stand by King *George*, whatever Faction or Rebellion may be rais'd against him. I am surpriz'd to see any Man have so much Insolence as to pretend to have the sole Direction of other Men's Reason, or that People should be so Low and Mean, as to hold themselves obliged to any Minister the King favours. Posts of Honour, Trust and Profit are from the King, and those that enjoy them, their Obligations are to the *King*. and not to this or that particular Person, who is but the King's Servant; it would be a great Piece of Confidence in any private Man to desire or expect a Fellow Subject equally free with himself, to Vote, Think or Act, this or that way, according to his Caprice and Humours; and it is no less in Mr *W* —, indeed rather greater, to expect Gentlemen should resent his Quarrels, though never so unreasonable; there is no Man in *England* that can think it right to quarrel with a Neighbouring Gentleman, for changing his Servants, and yet most of Mr *W* —'s Friends think themselves at *Liberty* to distress the *King* through his Ministry; and to act as contrary as they please to their past Principles; If the King takes in a Servant in Mr *W* —'s room, even though he has put himself out of Place, by refusing to serve the King any longer. What if this mighty Man were dead? Must we then give

up our King and Country, or must both wait for such of Mr *W*——'s Family, as may be pleased to serve them. I am sorry to see Gentlemen, whose Principles deny Hereditary Right of Governing, avow, that there is no Body out of this Family has a Right to serve their *King* and *Country*; I would be glad to see People judge of Merit and Loyalty from a Man's Behaviour out of Place.

I have heard that Mr *W*—— could have done great Things, *had he been continued at the Head of Affairs*, if since he has been out of Place, he has given no Assistance, but on the contrary, rather obstructed Publick Business with tedious Harangues of his own Merit, his Fellow Subjects are at liberty to judge whether his Serving was owing to the Profit of his many great Employments, or to the Love he bore his King and Country? But I find his Friends talk of the mighty Things he could have done, and that is only at the Head of the *T*——y; that is the Charm. They would have him at the Head of the *T*——y, I suppose. that he may perform his Promises to them, and then all Things will be right, the Church and the Constitution will be both safe, and the King's Service will be as Reputable as may be; but all these Things must needs be otherwise, until we see him again at the Head of Affairs, as likewise all his Allies and Family in the Possession of the Places they would have. If my *L*—— of *O*——d and his Friends should say these Things, or if Sir *F*—— *B*—— should again desire to go Ambassador to *Spain*, or to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State to his Majesty, because he can speak *Spanish*, they would certainly be told, that they are all a Pack of very impudent Fellows. How far the same Answers may hold good to other People, I will not say, but this I will take upon me to say, that if the King's  
Service

Service is to be a Burthen, more than Men of Honour can bear; if the Constitution, the Church and Succession, are to be in Danger until the *Troop* is restor'd, and *They* are in Possession of every Thing they would have, Royal Favours can no more be said to be Rewards of Merit and good Actions, but the Rewards of Faction and Rebellion; and by the same Rule, the People at *Avignon* ought to be call'd Home, and not only reinstated in their Estates and Employments, but the King and Parliament should also ask their Pardons; since every Man pretends to have a Right to be Loyal or Disloyal, Obligated or Disobliged, as he is in Place or out of Place; for my part I have no Prejudice to the Esquire, or his Family. I love the King, and would have Mr *W* ———, and every Body else do so. He has got 100000 *l.* by the King's Service, and has made all his Family, which I think should be a sufficient Price for his Friendship. This is the King, and this is the Cause, which he says he has so much contended for, and thus he has been rewarded for his Labour. However it may be with other People, equally as Zealous as himself, though not quite so *Forward*, yet as far as I can learn, they are much more contented without any *Favours*, than he and his Family have been with them. I had almost forgot one Piece of his Conduct or rather Management, which was his getting his Brother the Command of his Majesty's Yatch, who was not so ill provided for already in *Greenwich* Hospital, nor so unequal to his Merit; I do not admire his Invention, being so great a Man, but how some other *Great Men* could come into such a poor *Trick* of new naming a Ship to evade a Royal Promise, by getting the Command of her for a Brother, in Prejudice of as honest a Man, and as good a Subject as any in the Kingdom: Some may think

the Person that brought this about, capable of great Policy in the State ; for my Part, I think it as Paultry a Trick as any one of *H—y's*, though not quite so Criminal. This was disobliging the *King's* Loyal and Faithful Servant, who in Justice I must call so, because he is now as steady and as warm for the *King's* Service, as he was before this pittiful Trick was put upon him ; he understanding his Obligations to be to the *King*, for the Time he enjoy'd his Place, and not to any Fellow Subject whatsoever. The Name of *Country Gentleman* has brought a Story to my mind, of Capt. *Bluff* in the *Old Batchelor* ; I have compared that Captain with our Modern Captain, and find them both to be pretty near alike, he retir'd with your *Scipio's* and *Others*, but it was when he was found out, to be what I shall not Name ; however, in his Retirement, the Captain us'd to brag what he had done, and what he could do, and in a little Time brought himself to be scurvily us'd for his *Impudence* ; I have indeed seen our Captain very ill-handled by the *Tories*, but they are now his good Friends and Allies, and shou'd the Captain be once more so handled by the *Whigs*, he may then be contented to retire for good and all, but that I know his *Courtenance* will not give him leave to do ; he will be still pretending to serve his *King* and *Country*, and if possible, at the Head of the *T——y* ; I know he loves to serve in that Capacity, and so do many more, who, for ought I know, would make as much of it to themselves as he has done, and many want it as much as he did, and would also, when remov'd, Kick against their Benefactor. But I hope never to see the *King* so distress'd, as to be forc'd to take such People into his Service that want it, or so bold fac'd to think, that they can make *him* uneasy on his Throne,



Throne, if they are not provided for as they think fit.

There are many Loyal *Englishmen*, who would venture their Lives and Fortunes, rather than see *King George* obliged to stoop to any *King* in the World, much less to a *confident* Country Esquire, who dares pretend to Merit, that he has it in his Power to disturb the Quiet of the *King* and *Country*, as often as he should take it in his Head to be disobliged. If from this Man's innate *Forwardness* he should find means to divide that Assembly, which has hitherto acted with such Vigour and Unanimity for the Publick Welfare, so as to put a stop to all Publick Business, I do not suppose that he will come off as his Name-fake has done, but that the Populace will do themselves Justice on such a Viper, who would raise either his *Fortune*, or his *Faction* upon the Ruin and Destruction; which his *Example* of Dissatisfaction unpunish'd, may be the sole occasion of.

All the World will own, that the present Administration do not depend, or design to continue, either by Lying or Panygericks, they have no Hirelings to Praise them to the Publick, and in Private Companies; they are content to stand and fall by their Actions, by those they are willing to be try'd, and those they make no Secret of, do not praise themselves, nor revile others, not their greatest Enemies, not even the most Rapacious, most Corrupt, and most Mercenary Cattle, who may well be compared to the Corrupt, and most Voracious Courtiers of either *King Charles's*, or *King James's* Reign.

I cannot help saying, that I am extreamly concerned to hear, that the King has one Subject that can be so audacious, as to be angry with him: Who dares to speak scandalously of the King's Service,

Service, and give that as a Reason why he does refuse to serve him? But the *Assurance* of our new Country Gentleman is such, that he dares do any Thing, and live after it. While he was in Place, he laid aside Men of Worth and Merit, to make room for his *Troop*; and when other People have apply'd to him, during the Time of his being in Power, they have been told, to *apply properly*; and his *Man* has had the Impudence to say, that though a Person was recommended by the King himself, he must not expect to succeed, if he did not come into certain *Measures*; and where a poor Suppliant has had no Money, he has been obliged to give his Bond to pay a certain *Sum*, or to give a Share of his Employ to a *Trusty Servant*, or a *Poor Relation*. Thus it cannot be said, that the King's Favours were given, so much to make him Friends, as to oblige a *faithful Servant*, or a *Poor Relation*, who keeps his Coach, notwithstanding his Poverty. Having seen this well affirmed, I have ventur'd to mention it; and since so many Thousands *per Annum* have not been a sufficient Reward for our Esquire's *Herculian* Labour, but that he has again condescended to *touch* either himself, or been so Prodigal as to connive at a *Poor Relation's* doing it, I must own that I should be glad to see this Mighty Man once more made *Popular* by this H—— of C——ns, and that hereafter it might be punish'd equal with the greatest Crime, for a Man in Power either to *touch* himself, or to connive at any *Poor Relation*, or *faithful Servant's* doing it. Should a Punishment of this kind ever be attempted, I know our Modern Captain *Bluff* thinks he has the Command of so many Men's Reasons: There are so many that have din'd and sup'd with him, so many that *he* (and not the King) has oblig'd, and so many *more* that are *Promoted*, that he can say, Those Men are  
all

all pinn'd upon my Sleeve, and they will not only, resolve me Innocent, but any Body else to be Guilty of intending Evil, and that only, because I say so; for that has been his *Policy*, to tell us of other Men's Intentions, to prevent being call'd to justify his own *Behaviour*.

Having gone thus far, I must beg leave to say a Word or two, concerning my important *Dumpling Friend*, who is most noted for being married to the *Crockery Man's Daughter*. This is another of the *Troop* that has thought himself extreamly ill used, and has put himself at Liberty, to ask a great many important Questions: You must know this Gentleman got (how I know not) into a very eminent Employment, and when he had been some time *in it*, being grown near as broad as long, this Spark forgot himself so far as to believe, that the King could not Support himself a Day upon the Throne without his Assistance, which he was resolved not to contribute, until the King, and all his Foreign Servants, should ask his Pardon, for not thinking so well of him, as he does of himself. Truly, he hoped in time to be so Important, as to make the Foreigners shake as often as he should be in a Passion; but above all, he is not to be satisfied, unless he can be informed of the Prices of Foreign Princes; I believe he will best know this of those that Sold the Allies; and if I mistake not, there is one among them that can tell him the Price of his Crockery Ware into the Bargain; and also (besides the good Quality of the Box and Dice) they will assure him, that he is in much such Circumstances as his Father was before; nor, indeed, can he expect to be other ways served, since I hear his Rib has Reason to complain, that she has not had due Benevolence for two or three Months together.

Believe

Believe me, if your Friends did but know, how indifferently the World begins to think of them for their late Behaviour, they wou'd not behave as they do; they are but Men, and some of them (once divested of the King's Favours) are it may be as inconsiderable in themselves, as any other People; their Abilities are much like other People's now they are out of Place, and though they strut about and seem to be angry, you may assure them the King is not to be frightn'd; if they behave indecently, or approach him with less Respect than they ought, he knows how to throw them off and when to find Men of Honour and Virtue to succeed him. I would willingly give Mr. W—— leave to be Angry (with any Body but the King,) I do consider that a Man falling from the highest Pinnacle of Honour, may have some Resentment, as believing himself to have had a great deal of Merit, but I will not allow Understrappers this Liberty; we have an old Proverb, That falling Favourites are generally the beginners of a new Faction, but they must take care what they do, how they go about to find out Persons proper to be talk'd to; and when they make Lists of great Men, and tell them of it, and promise to bribe them with the King's Favours when they come to dispose of them next; they should consider how they are laugh'd at for this poor low piece of Politicks, but when they go about cultivating the Dissatisfactions of the Mob, with Aggravations of Dangers that they themselves have invented, I would have them remember that the King's Interest does not lye where a few People would have it lye; and that he who is not for the King, is against him, they may remember that they used to say, That the King ought not to endure such People in his Kingdom, as go about to alienate the Affections of his People, or who shall endeavour to draw his Subjects from their Allegiance; if this kind of Doctrine was ever proper, I know no Reason why it is not so now.

But when you behold the Man whose long tried Faith, &c. you may, in spite of *Faction*, praise him, hold him dear, and bind him to your Breasts; but for my part, when I see certain *Confident Tempers*, I will continue to say,

*That Rogues mistaking Scandal to be Fame,  
Deem that their Honour, others think their Shame.*

Tho. Brown's Hylander.

FINIS.









